

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. VIII. WASHINGTON, N. C. JULY 19, 1822. PUBLISHED BY JOHN M' WILLIAMS. No. 566.

Laws of the United States

FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads, and to discontinue others, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following mail routes be discontinued, that is to say:

In Vermont.

From Lyndon to Wheelock, in the county of Caledonia.

In New York.

From Utica by Clinton, Chandler's Store, Augusta, and Madison, to Hamilton.

From Chittenango, alias Sullivan, to Madison; and that part of the route from Leicester to Otsego, which is situated between Oil Creek and Otsego.

In New Jersey.

From Liberty Corner to Somerville.

In Maryland.

From Annapolis to Kent Island, and from hence through Queenstown to Centerville.

In Pennsylvania.

From Uniontown by Middletown to Perryopolis.

From Loudonstown to Messenburg.

In Virginia.

From Brown's Store to Dickinson's Store, in Franklin county.

In North Carolina.

From Haysville to Williamsborough.

From Win on to Gates Court House, to Salisbury.

From Wayneville, in North Carolina, to Houserville, in South Carolina.

In Kentucky.

From Ross's Post office, Whitby county, to Monticello, in Wayne county.

From Manchester to the Hazel Patch, and from thence to Columbia.

In Ohio.

From the mouth of Little Scioto to Pike.

In Arkansas.

From Clark Court House to Hempstead Court House, and the post of Washington.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following post roads be established, to wit:

In Maine.

From Hallowell by Silas Piper's, in Har- mon, Jonathan Greely's, at the Four Corn- ers in Palermo, to Montville.

In Vermont.

From Poultney, through Middletown, South, and Willingford, to Mount Holly, in the county of Rutland.

From Montpelier, through Barre, Oran- ge, and Topsham, to Newbury.

From Lyndon, through Sutton, to Bar- ton, in the county of Orleans.

In Massachusetts.

From Plymouth to Carver and Roches- ter.

From Holmes's Hole, in Tisbury, to Mil- mark, in the Island called Martha's Vin- land.

From Mendon, through Milford, Hollis- ton, Sherburne, Natick, Needham, New- ton, and Brighton, over the milldam, to Boston.

From Millbury, in Worcester county, to the town of Providence, in Rhode Island, passing through the towns of Sutton and Douglas, in Massachusetts, and the town of Durrillville and Village of Chepachett, in Rhode Island.

From Belchertown, by Enfield, to Green- field.

From Worcester to Providence, in Rhode Island, passing through Grafton, Uxbridge, Mendon, Bellingham, Cumberland, and Pawtucket.

From Amesbury to Southampton, in New Hampshire, and hence to Kingston.

In Connecticut.

That the post road from Hartford to New London shall be by the Presbyterian meet- ing house, in the first society in the town of Hebron.

From New London, along the turnpike road, to the town of Providence, in Rhode Island.

In New Hampshire.

The post road from Walpole to New- ham shall be through the town of Lang- leigh.

In New York.

From Deposit to Stockport, in Pennsylv- ania.

From Jay to Danville, thence, down the Susquehanna river, by Bullen's Mills to Keese- top, in the town of Chesterfield.

From Schenectady, by Charlton, Gal- litz, Providence, and Northampton, to Albany, and from Edinburgh back by Northampton, West Galway Church, and Danville, to Schenectady.

From the post office in Lenoir, on the west side of the Hudson river, to the post office in Chester.

From Green, in the county of Chenan- go, to Ithaca, in Tompkins county.

From Cherry Valley, in the county of Otsego, to the village of Canajoharie, in the county of Montgomery.

From Champion, in the county of Jeffers- on, to Alexandria, by Felt's Mills, Le Raysville, Evan's Mills, Theresa, and Plessis.

From the village of Canandaigua to the village of Penn Yan, in the county of On- tario.

From Batavia, by the village of Lock- port, to intersect the ridge road at William Molyneux's, in the town of Cambia.

From Howard, in the county of Steuben, by Rathbun's settlement and Loon Lake settlement, to Conhoco.

From Bath to Catherin's, by Mount Washington and Bartle's mills, and return- ing by Mead's creek, to the mouth of Mud creek.

From South Danville to Goff's mills.

From Champlain to the town of Moores, thence by Lawrence's mills, & Beckman- town, to Plattsburgh.

From Ithaca to Burdett, near the head of Seneca lake.

From Poughkeepsie, by Pleasant Valley, Salt Point, James Thorn's, in Clinton, Friends' meeting house, in Stanford, the Federal Store, and from thence to the Pine Plains' post office, in the town of North East.

From Moscow, in Livingston county, to the village of Fredonia, in Chautauque county.

From Cincinnati, through Willet and Freetown, to Harrison.

From Canastota, at Perkin's Basin, on the great Erie canal, through Lenox, Clarkville, Perryville, Peterborough, and Morrisville, to Eaton.

The mail route from Bath, by Angelica Hamilton, Ceresstown, Pennsylvania, Cou- dersport, and Jersey Shore, to Williams- port, shall pass by Smithport, in McKean county, Pennsylvania, either in going or returning.

From Esperance to Middleburg, by the way of Schoharie, in Schoharie county.

In New Jersey.

From Liberty Corner, by Pluckemin, to Somerville.

From Somerville, by New Germantown, through Paipack valley, to Mandham and Morrisstown.

From Hackensack, in the county of Bergen, by Patterson's Landing, and Belle- ville, to Newark, in Essex county.

From Beasley's, at the mouth of Great Egg Harbor river, by Etna Furnace, on Tuckahoe river, Cumberland Furnace, Malligo Glassborough, and Woodbury, to Philadelphia.

From Princeton, by Harlingen, to Flag- town.

In Maryland.

From Hagerstown by Mercersburg, to McConnellsburg, in Pennsylvania.

From Annapolis, by Baltimore, to Queenstown, and from thence to Centre- ville and Kent Island.

In Pennsylvania.

From Philadelphia, by the falls of Schuylkill, to Norristown.

From Swamp Churches, in Montgome- ry county, by Boyerstown, to Reading.

From Doylestown, by Sorrel Horst, Bus- tleton and Syberry, to Andalusia, and re- turn by the Buck tavern and Harville to Doylestown.

From Easton, Northampton county, to Hellsstown, Quakertown, and Bursonville, in Bucks county.

From Emmaus, by Millertown, to Trex- lerstown, in Lehigh county.

From Chambersburg to Waynesburg, by Samuel Fisher's store, in Franklin county.

From McCall's ferry, in Lancaster, to the Borough of Westchester, in Chester county.

From Meadville to Salem, at the mouth of Big Connect, Ohio.

From the village of Bearsville, by Youngstown, to Mount Pleasant.

From Newville, in Cumberland county, to Roxbury and Strasburg, in Franklin county.

From Landisburg, in Perry county, to Waterford, in Milford county.

From Selingsgrove to New Berlin.

From Ebersburg to Indiana.

From Uniontown, by Connelville, to Perryopolis.

From the city of Lancaster, through Millertown, Washington, and Charles- town, to the borough of Columbia.

In Virginia.

From Winchester to the Berkeley Springs, in Morgan county.

From Lewinburg, by Huttonsville, Be- verly, Leadsville, Meigsville, Swamp, and Kingwood, to Morgantown.

From Salem, in Botetourt, through the Bent Mountain, by Simpson's and Thom- as Goodson's, to Boon's, on the west fork of Little river, in Montgomery county.

From the city of Richmond, by Piping Tree, in King William county, to King and Queen Court House, Gloucester, Mid- dlesex, and Matthews.

From Halifax Court House to Person Court House, North Carolina.

From Franklin Court House to Henry Court House, to go by Dickerson's store, in Franklin county.

From Lynchburg, by Pittsylvania Court House, to Danville, and from Danville to Halifax Court House.

From Parkersburg to Kanawha Court House.

From Richmond to Chesterfield Court House, to go by Mechanick's Inn, instead of the route now established.

That the route from Stanton, by Green- brier Court House, and Charleston, to Cat- letsburg, in Kentucky, be changed, so as to go by the Sulphur springs, on Muddy creek, in Greenbrier.

From Bath Court House to Alleghany Court House.

In North Carolina.

From Haysville, in Franklin county, by Glasgow's store and Health seat, to Ox- ford, in Granville.

From Ashe Court House to Jordan Councils, in same county.

From Stokesville, by Gates' Court House, to Sunbury.

That the route from Fayetteville to Salis- bury be changed, so as to go by Carthage, McNeil's, Hill's, and Skean's ferry, and to return by Forrest's, Blakely, Lawrenceville, Allentown, and McAuley's store.

From Fayetteville, by Graham's bridge, Rockingham, to Wadesborough.

From Tyson's store, to Waddle's ferry, Brower's mill, Hugh Moffat's mill, then to Richard Kenson's, and to Haywood.

From Waynesville, Hayward Court House, by Lovensville on Scott's creek to Franklin, in the Cherokee purchase, and from thence to Rabun Court House, in Georgia.

In South Carolina.

From Rocky Mount to Pine Hill post office, to pass by Ebenezer Academy.

From Fayetteville, in North Carolina, leaving the road to Camden at or near Laurel Hill, by Cheraw to Camden.

From Cheraw by Society Hill and Dar- lington Court House, to intersect the great southern route at Godfrey's ferry, on the Pedee river.

From Cheraw, by Chesterfield Court House, to Lancaster Court House.

In Georgia.

From Lawrenceville, in Gwinett county, to the standing Peach tree, (Fayette Court House).

From Jefferson, by Coleraine, by Craw- ford in Florida, and to St. Augustine, and the route at present used discontinued.

From Elberton to Ruckersville, in Elbert county.

In Alabama.

From Huntsville, by Triana, Moores- ville, Athens, Eastport, and Bainbridge, to the Big Spring.

From Cahawba by Portland, Prairie Bluff, the Standing Peach tree, through the populous settlement on Bassett's creek and by Clarke Court House to St. Ste- phen's, so as to reiterate the old route from Cahawba to St. Stephen's to be discontin- ued.

From Ashville to Huntsville, by the way of Robertsville and Bennett's store.

From Augusta, on the Tallapoosa, by Coosawda, passing through the settlement in the upper end of Autauga county, and the settlement on Mulberry creek, in Bibb county, by the falls of Cahawba, to the town of Tuscaloosa.

In Mississippi.

From Winchester, by Perry Court House and Columbia, to Holmerville.

From Picken's Court House, in Alaba- ma, by Monroe Court House, the Cotton Gin port, and the Chickasaw agency, in the state of Mississippi, to the Chickasaw Bluff, in the state of Tennessee.

From the Choctaw Agency, by Jackson, to Monticello.

In Tennessee.

From Campbell's station, by Blair's fer- ry, to Pumpkintown.

From Sparta, in White county, to Pike- ville, in Blount county.

The post road from Morgantown to

Mount Pleasant, alias Pumpkintown, to go by Monroe Court House.

From Greenville to the Warm Springs, in North Carolina.

In Kentucky.

From Manchester by Perry Court House, to Patrick salt works.

From Morgantown, crossing the Ohio at Francisburg, to Harmony, in Indiana.

From Monticello by Beatty's salt works, and Ross' post office, to Jacksborough, in Tennessee.

From Williamsburg, in Wilby county, by Ross' post office, to Somerset, in Pulaski county.

From Richmond to the Hazel Patch, hereafter to go by Manchester to Harboursville.

In Ohio.

From Bellefontaine in Logan county by forts McArthur and Findlay, to the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake.

From Columbus by Marysville, the seat of justice of Union county, thence through Zanesfield to Bellefontaine, in the county of Logan.

From Norton in the county of Dela- ware, by Clarendon Buyners, to the city of Sandusky.

From the mouth of Little Scioto to Portsmouth.

From Cleveland through Newburg, Hudson, Ravenna, Palmyra, Ellsworth, Canfield, Boardman, Poland, Petersburg, and Greensburg, to Beavertown, in Penn- sylvania.

From Columbus, to Sunbury, through Harrison and Ravenna townships.

From Columbus by Springfield, Dayton, and Eaton, thence to Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, thence by Vandalia, in Illinois, thence to St. Louis, in Missouri.

From West Union to Cincinnati, to pass through Georgetown, the seat of justice of Brown county, instead of the present route.

From Augusta, Kentucky, by Lewis, Felicity, Chilo, Neville, Pointopolis, New Richmond, and Newtown, to Cincinnati, in Ohio.

In Indiana.

From Terre Haute by Clinton, the seat of justice for Parke county, and Craw- fordville to Indianapolis.

From Washington by Burlington and Blooming to Indianapolis.

From Lawrenceburg by Napoleon to In- dianapolis.

In Illinois.

From Vincennes, in Indiana, by Elli- son's, Prairie, Palestine, York, Aurora, Grand Prairie in Clark county, to Clifton.

From Shawneetown by Bellgrade, to America.

From Peoria on Illinois river, to Sangama county.

From Edwardsville to Sangama Court House.

In Missouri.

From St. Genevieve by Herculaneum to St. Louis.

From Herculaneum to Potosi.

From Jackson to F. edericktown.

From Potosi to New Bowling Green.

From St. Charles to Cole Sans Desertin, shall hereafter go by the seat of justice for Calloway county.

From F. h. ing river to Fort Osage, shall hereafter pass by the seat of justice in Clay county.

In Arkansas.

From the post of Arkansas by Little Rock, Crystall Hill, Cadron and Ellis's, to Crawford Court House.

From Little Rock by Clark Court House, to Natchitoches.

From Clark Court House by Hempstead Court House, to Miller Court House.

In Louisiana.

From Natchez to Baton Rouge, by Woodville and Jackson.

From Pinkneyville, Mississippi, by Avoyelles, to Alexandria in Louisiana.

From Baton Rouge by Plaquemine and Daplesse's landing, in the Attacapas, to Opelousa Court House.

From New Orleans to Pensacola.

In Florida.

From Pensacola to St. Marks, thence to Volusia at Dexter's on St. John's river, thence down the river to Picoletta, and thence to St. Augustine.

From Pensacola to Fort Hawkins, in Al- abama.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may allow to the Post- master at Salem, Massachusetts, at the rate of two hundred dollars a year in addi- tion to his ordinary commissions.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

May 2, 1822.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY JULY 19, 1822.

RECORDEE OFFICE,
JULY 12, 1822.

THE Editor respectfully requests his subscribers & all persons indebted to him, to call and settle previous to the 1st Sept. as he designs visiting New York or Philadelphia as soon thereafter as practicable for the purpose of procuring new Type &c. Those friendly to the Editor and the laudable object he has in view, we are persuaded, will not require a second request to induce them to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" & to thereby enable us to lay before them a sheet which shall be at once creditable to its supporters & the district. Let none for a moment suppose because the sum due from him or them be small, that it will be but of little or no consequence to us: Our claims are generally small; and it is by those trifles that we expect to make up the necessary sum.

August Court will be a favorable opportunity for remitting the sums due, as Suitors, Jurors & Witnesses will be coming to Court from all parts of the County—Those residing out of the county are requested to remit by mail, and thus do an act of justice and at the same time materially oblige us.

A neat new weekly paper called "The Albion, or British, Colonial, and Foreign Weekly Gazette," was commenced in the City of New York on the 22d ult. and as the title indicates, is to be devoted principally to the news of the three kingdoms & dependencies, by John S. Barlett, M. D.

FOR THE RECORDER.

Mr. McWILLIAMS,

I will thank some one of your fair readers to furnish a solution of the following.

Re. N. E. At. H. T. H. Jss. Sto. Neli. Es. C. At Har. I. Neg. Ray. C. H. An. G. E. D. T. O. Alf. El. Es. Slum. Pof. C. La. Y. Bye. A. R. T. Hand. C. L. Aysh. Ego. The. R. P. E. Lfy. E. T. N. Ows. H. E. Stur. N. D. Toe. Ear. T. H. He. R. S. El. Fye. W. E. E. Pin. G. F. R. Jen. D. S. L. Et. Mea. D. V. J. Eab. Ate. You. Rgr. I. E. F. An. D. dr. Y. Hou. Rey. Esfo. R. W. H. Ala. V. Ai. L. S. A. Flo. Odof. Tea. R. S. W. Hok. Now. S. B. U. Tin. Aru. Nofy. Ear. Sin. So. M. F. T. All. P. I. T. Che. R. Orbro. Adp. A. N. S. H. Ein. H. E. R. S. Hopma. Y. Bea. G. A. In.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The June packet Ship has arrived at New York bringing Liverpool dates to first of the month and London to 30th May.—They afford but little intelligence interesting to our readers.

Contradictory accounts continue with regard to the relations between Russia and Turkey—and the important blow not yet struck.

The Bill for opening the British West India Islands had passed in Committee of the House of Commons on 24th May, but ordered for further discussion on the 30th. By what we can glean from the Northern papers it would appear there was more opposition to its passage than had been anticipated by its friends.

The distresses in Ireland increased.

A conspiracy to overturn the Constitutional system of Portugal had been frustrated at Lisbon, and some of the chief instigators sent out of the kingdom.

Spanish Privateers fitted at Porto Rico are committing serious depredations on our Commerce, and all detained vessels destined for Republican ports on the Maine condemned. We think it rather bad policy in the Dons to provoke the thunder of our Navy.

Our brave tars are vigilant in pursuit of the pirates infesting the West India seas.

From some paragraphs in the Georgia papers, we are induced to apprehend the blood thirsty feelings of the "distinguished" duellists who lately fought, are not yet satisfied, or at least on the part of Mr. Commins. His opponent seems more disposed to regard the laws of true honour.

Much curiosity appears excited in the middle states to ascertain the author of the attacks on Mr. J. Eason and others, signed "A native of Virginia." Mr. Wagner formerly Chief Clerk of the Department of State has been suspected among others—but he has publicly denied having participated in these writings "either directly or indirectly."

The notorious Cobbett is at his old trade again of abusing America and Americans.

Ma McWILLIAMS,

If you think the following extract, fitted to the meander of Washington, you will much oblige a subscriber and constant reader of your paper, by giving it an insertion. It is taken from the writings of the Rev. Dr. Knox, one of the most learned and pious divines of the last century; entitled,

"A HINT TO PARENTS"

It is to be wished that parents would consider what a variety of circumstances tend to render the evil reports of their children, respecting their teachers, false and exaggerated. Children are prone to judge hastily, partially, imperfectly, and improperly, from the natural defects and weakness of their nature. They likewise too often intentionally misrepresent things. They hate those who restrain them; they feel resentment for correction; they love change; they love idleness, and the indulgencies of their home. Like all human creatures they are apt not to know when they are well, and to complain. Let parents then consider these things impartially, and be cautious of aspersing the character, and disturbing the happiness of instructors, who, if the whole truth were known, may, probably, deserve thanks rather than ill usage and censure. The office of a Teacher, is at best, a most undesirable one, full of care and anxiety; and when it is interrupted by the injudicious interference or complaints of the parents, becomes most intolerably burdensome, vexatious, and insupportable. If a father suspects his confidence to have been misplaced, it is best to withdraw it, immediately, without altercation, and without reproach; but he would do well for himself and the lasting good of the child, to ascertain this, by other evidence, than the evasive testimony of a testy, peevish, and justly flogged scholar.

It would also, be an excellent method, of consulting their own peace, and the welfare of their other scholars, if masters made it a rule to exclude from their schools, the children of those parents who are unjustly discontented. I have often heard old and experienced instructors declare, that the whole business of managing a large school, and training up the pupils to learning and virtue, was no thing in comparison with the trouble occasioned by whimsical ignorant and discontented parents.

KNOX'S WORKS.

Durham's Creek, July, 1822.

From the number of experiments tried a few days since, on board of the U. S. ship North Carolina, it was ascertained that she is perfectly stiff, and from her bottom and the known experience of her builder, Mr. Samuel Humphreys, no doubt need be entertained for her swiftness and durability. —Philad. paper.

Mr. BLAIR, the Representative in Congress from the state of South Carolina, has resigned his seat. Nat. Int.

The sympathy of many worthy persons was excited not long ago, by the intelligence that the town of Columbus, in Alabama, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of a single tenement. It turns out that this famous town consisted of one house, a stable, and a blacksmith's shop. If Noah Webster should ever publish his dictionary, we hope he will explain this word, so that we may know how far our feelings are to be moved when we read of so distressing a calamity. Union.

An officer on board the Franklin, writes from Valparaiso, to his friend in New York, "that they are surrounded by a set of people whose equals are not to be found in the known world for villany of every description. Liberty is a mere name, not practiced, even in thought, by any one in the country, and independence a nickname for beggary and want. There is not a man, from the Supreme Director down to the lowest rank in their service, who is actuated by any other than mercenary motives; and, perhaps you have never seen so many miserable, disappointed creatures in your life, as we have on board, from the commodore down to the youngest midshipman. We all have the horrors, and are home-sick, and nothing but pride will keep the officers from asking leave to return."

Salt is made, in any quantity, at Herculeum, 30 miles below St. Louis, Missouri, at about two cents above the price of lead, which is five cents a pound, and of a quality so superior to the English, that it regularly commands a cent more in the pound in the New Orleans market. At Herculeum there are towers not made by the hands of man, but of perpendicular rock, from 100 to 300 feet high, on the margin of the Mississippi, from the top of which the melted lead is poured, and taken up in shot at the water's edge, and conveyed in boats whosoever it is wanted.

The use of soap instead of oil for the setting of razors and other cutting instruments on a hone is recommended. It sets quicker, gives a good edge, and removes

scorches with great facility; it is a more cleanly material, oil being liable to drop on, and soil any thing it comes in contact with; dust will frequently get into oil, which will spoil the edge, and in such case it must be changed. It is as cheap or cheaper than oil, a small square of palm soap will last for a great length of time. The operation is performed as follows. Having first cleaned your hone with a sponge, soap and water, wipe it dry, then dip the soap in some clean soft water, and wetting also the hone, rub the square of soap lightly over it until the surface is thinly covered all over, then proceed to set in the usual way, keeping the soap sufficiently moist, and adding, from time to time, a little more soap and water, if it should be necessary.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is not a matter of any importance, as we know of, whether Mexico is in North or South America;—but as every body in the world, who thinks at all on the subject, admits that it belongs as much to North America as the United States do, we have oftentimes to waver at the carelessness of editors in sending this great empire across the line. Even the "National Intelligencer" speaking of boundaries, tells us it "is possible that collisions may arise between us and the governments of South America," and refers to the province of Texas, which joins the state of Louisiana and territory of Arkansas, as containing the subject of probable dispute. We are not in the habit of noting such errors, generally the effect of a running quill, for we have enough of them to account for of our own making—but this error is a common one, and misleads and distracts many, especially the youth—and it ought to be corrected. —Nile's Reg.

Keep a watch over yourself when you are in extreme good humor; artful people will take that opportunity to draw you into promises, which may embarrass you either to break or keep.

LONDON PAPERS.

We have received by the Alciope, London papers of the morning of May 20th. Mr. Lushington had notified the House of Commons that he should, on the 29th move for a committee on the duties upon the importation of certain articles into the British colonies of N. America, and the West Indies.

RALPH, July 19.

Anniversary of National Independence.

The duties of this day, so dear to the freemen of America and so important to their posterity, were commenced with an appropriate Religious Service at sunrise in the Presbyterian Church, consisting of Praise and Prayer, sacrifices of the heart so peculiarly becoming a highly blessed people on this occasion. These services were performed by the Rev. Dr. M. P. Peters, our stated Pastor, the Rev. Shepard K. Kollock, of the University, and the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the Methodist Church in this place.

Let the glorious 4th of July 1776, never be erased from the annals of our country, nor lose its value in the hearts of her citizens—a day so replete with national blessings, and which set so shining an example to the nations of the earth. Well has our twin sister of the South followed the glorious example—may she reap the same benefits, and confirm to the world this sacred truth, that man, enlightened by education, and instructed by example, needs only to will it, to be free!

The Raleigh Blues, commanded by Capt. John J. S. Ruffin, paraded at day-break, went through their usual evolutions, and fired several feu de joie which would have done credit to a veteran corps.

At 12 o'clock the citizens and military again assembled at the Church, Dr. McPheeter's again opening the meeting by Prayer. The Declaration of Independence was read, but no Oration was delivered, as the gentleman who had been appointed the Orator of the day was sick and unable to attend to that duty.

A suitable Ode was composed for the occasion, at the request of the Committee of Arrangement, by Maj. A. G. Glynn, and adapted to a popular tune. This Ode was sung by a select choir of male and female performers, accompanied with musical instruments. The whole ended as it began with an appropriate Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kollock.

A Dinner was prepared on the occasion at Mrs. Jeter's, at which Governor Holmes and Col. Wm. Polk presided. The Toasts, which follow the details, were prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and were announced by the firing of cannon. Between the Toasts many patriotic and convivial songs were sung by the company.

In the evening, the State House Grove was tastefully illuminated; the night was still, and the lamps shone mildly amidst the foliage of the majestic oaks. The seats were arranged in form of an amphitheatre, and the spectators were comfortably accommodated. In front to the right hand, was the Orchestra, on the left several ele-

gant Transparencies (prepared by Mr. Marting) were exhibited; in the centre of which was a full length of the Hero of the country, Washington, the "point of the pyramid" which raised the American name to glory. On his right hand the Goddess of Liberty—on his left the North Carolina seventy-four. The whole was surrounded by that happy emblem of our rising State, the American Eagle—Several hundred persons were at this Concert *al fresco*, and all appeared to enjoy it.

We take the liberty to compliment Genl. Beverly Daniel and those Gentlemen who liberally lent their aid in the Orchestra to forward the plan, for their exertions in favor of this very agreeable finale to the festivities of the day. This part of the entertainment evinced a due respect for the "fairest and the best" part of the community, by furnishing them with a pleasant and rational occasion to participate in the Anniversary Celebration. To the widows and wives—to the sons and daughters of Revolutionary Patriots, such opportunities must be peculiarly grateful.

The place where this Concert was held was particularly appropriate. In the Legislative Halls of the Capital, which stand in the grove, many of the Heroes of the times which tried men's souls, "having served their country in the field, and beaten their saulchions into promising books," entered into her councils, as legislators and statesmen—thus imitating their great leader, the Cincinnatus of modern times. Here too is placed that perfect work of the Phydias of the 18th century, the Statue of Washington!

As evidence that duellings is now confined to men of the highest standing in life, it will be recollected that a duel was fought last summer at Saratoga, between two negro cooks. They quarrelled about dressing sheephead.

DIED—On Sunday last, Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. James Kelly of this town—Aged about 3 years.



Marine News.

From the Reading Room Books

ARRIVED

18th Schr. Charles Hays, Russell, New York, 17 days Merchandise to J. Mastin & Son.

CLEARED.

14th Schr. Britannia, Gubrie, N. York Naval Stores, by Jamay Ellison.

Schr. Edward, Smey, Boston, Naval Stores, by Cushing & Bonner, and J. Emerson.

16 Schr. Thos. H. Blount, Scarborough, N. York, Naval Stores, by J. Ellison and A. P. Neel.

Notice.

THE Subscribers at the 1st County Court was appointed a committee to make a contract for transcribing certain Books of the Register's Office of this County—they will therefore receive sealed proposals until the second day of next court, at which time, they will be opened, and the lowest offer receive the preference. The work is to be performed in the room designed for the Register's Office in the Court House under the immediate inspection of the committee—Persons wishing to contract will hand their proposals to the Register at his Office, where they can examine the work to be done, and ascertain the conditions.

JAMES ELLISON,
THOMAS SMAW,
RICH. H. BONNER,

July 17th, 1822—5W368.

Thirty dollars reward.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 4th day of June, a light mulatto man named

MOSES,

about 25 years of age, five feet 10 inches high or thereabouts. He has straight hair, blue eyes, red whiskers, remarkable white teeth, a downy look, and but of few words. Persons not knowing him, would take him to be a free man; but on examination would soon find that he is not. He was the property of John Leath, of Hyde County. I have understood he was making his way to Edenton, by the way Mattamuskeet and Albemarle. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to me in the town of Washington, and necessary expenses, or \$20 if lodged in any jail in the State so that I get him. All persons are forbidden from harboring, employing, or carrying him off at their peril.

BANISTER MIDYETT.

Washington, June 20, 1822—4W366.

A Few Barrels Runcke CUT HERB RINGS, warranted good for Cane. Baltimore, Family FLOUR For Sale by R. GRIST

June 21—3W362.

POETRY.

FOR THE RECORDER. EDUCATION.

It's seen a wretch with prospects bright
Whose child ne'er had a glimpse of light
From school;
Who can divine for such a man
A fitter appellation than
A fool.

To drive the deer with horse and hound,
Whene'er a jovial crew is found,
He's foremost in the chase;
He'll pass his bowl among his friends,
And never values what he spends
In betting on a race.

He oft complains that times are bad
Besides no man has ever had,
So many losses.
And never yet from school has seen
A day come back with science keen
For swapping horses—

This parent monster ne'er can find,
A farthing to adorn the mind
Of his only boy.
Who, when the hour of childhoods fled
Will feel his sines reflect has shed
A dullness on his joy.

Oh! 'tis unfeeling and unkind
To let a wilderness of mind
Dark as nightly gloom;
Dim the bright glory of a child,
Where intellect will run as wild,
As ivy round a tomb.
PEREGRINE.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

GANNING'S HISTORY OF HIMSELF.

My name is *Canning*, on the Thespian
boards
My mother play'd her part—a thrifty
dame,
Whose only care was to increase her store,
And teach her hopeful son the "Rule of
Three."
But I had heard of sinecures, and long'd
To follow in the track that leads to Court—
And Heaven soon granted what I so de-
sired;
The Gallic sun rose from chaotic night,
And by its blaze a horde of *Sans Culottes*
Rush'd, like a torrent, o'er th' affrighted
world—
Threatening all crowned heads. The
Courier wrote,
The Jacobins to succour—I, on place
Intent,—wrote, in the *Anti-Jacobin*.
Philippics against France—and Pitt soon
mark'd
The squibs I penn'd, and rank'd, me with
his friends,
A chosen band of needy, hungry place-
men.
In fortune all advancing. This life I led
Until at Waterloo we met the foe;
We fought & conquer'd—thank our lucky
stars,
The loitering Grouchy seal'd the fate of
Nap,
Who wore that day the crown fat *Louis*
wears.
Exulting in our triumph, I disdained
A rhyming punster's life; and having
heard
That Lusitania's King, call'd by his peers,
His course was bending to the Tagus' side,
I left my native land, and took with me
The sum of fourteen thousand pounds a
year.
The King came not;—but what car'd I for
that?
I ate and drank, & then came back again;
And Heaven be praised, have liv'd to see
the day
When India hails me as her Governor!

ON PRAYING TO SAINTS.

"Not pray o' Saints!—Is not the warrant
ample,
If back'd with scripture, strengthened by
example?
Did not that swelling Dives make com-
plaint
For water! Was not Abraham a saint?
Why should reformed churches, then
forbid?"
"Tis true; but where, and what was he
that did it?"
Imperial Magazine.

A Sailor was lately at a certain Chapel
in Boston, 'he Parson observed that he
looked ra her serious, approaching asked
him if he felt any change! The Sailor put
his hand into his pocket and said he was
very sorry, but he had not one cent.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ON BREACHES OF MARRIAGE.

GENTLEMEN!—Encouraged by the ma-
ny proofs of courtesy to our sex, which you
have exhibited on various occasions, we
are tempted to lay our case before you, in
the hope it will operate as a warning to
those jurists who so lightly condemn young
men, not for a breach of a promise of mar-
riage, but for saying so these little atten-

tions that give a charm to existence, and
constitute one of the principle consti-
tents of a state of single blessedness.

What is to become of us, if young men
cannot visit us sociably for a few months;
walk with us on an evening, or dance with
us at a ball, or look at us occasionally with
eyes of tender admiration, without being
brought into a court of justice and fined to
the amount of three fourths of their prop-
erty, for not marrying us? Surely, Messrs.
Editors, the marriage state would present
but a hopeless prospect, were young peo-
ple not permitted to associate freely with
each other in all the variety of social inter-
course, such as virtue and propriety sanc-
tion. It is thus that they become ac-
quainted with the temper, tastes, habits
and peculiarities of each other, and are en-
abled to judge of their compatibility.

But if a youth, who has been deceived by
his first impressions in favor of a young
woman, relinquishes those little attentions
which a new predilection inspires, and
which no delicate or sensible female ever
considers in the light of matrimonial en-
gagement, surely he ought not to be ruined
for changing his mind. Better is it far, to
do so, than marry with a conviction on
his mind that it will lead to his future mi-
sery.

We have been led into these remarks by
the frequent recurrence, of late, of what
we consider a disgraceful exhibition of cup-
idity in our sex—a want of delicacy, a
want of principle—a want of all and every
attribute that constitutes the charm and
value of a virtuous woman. We allude
to the numerous females who have lately
appeared in courts of justice, most espe-
cially in New England, where it seems to
have almost become a business, claiming
damages, not for breaches of the marriage
promise, but because, young men would
not marry them, when forsooth, they
wanted husbands, as appears most sadly.
No woman, we will say, as women, and
in behalf of our sex—no woman of deli-
cacy—we had almost said, no woman of
virtue, would demand, debate, degrade
herself by such an appeal. In our opin-
ion, the female who does this forfeits the
rights of her sex, and justifies the man
who forsook her.

Without doubt, Messrs. Editors, the
juries that awarded such exemplary dam-
ages in these cases, believed they were
vindicting the character, and supporting
the rights of the sex.—But we beg to set
them right as to this matter. We our-
selves reside in a village of New England,
where such an example of justice, as we
have been stating occurred not many
months ago. Previous to that time, we
were surrounded by Beaux, with whom
we danced, rode, walked, read, talked,
romped, and sometimes flirted a little, "so
berly." Our time of leisure and relaxa-
tion passed pleasantly, and we will say in-
nocently, in this manner and without being
in such haste to marry as some of the
"Sewing" girls of Massachusetts—we
looked forward in good time to that which
is a virtuous woman's hope—a wedded
life. But we have lived in solitude ever
since this unlucky decision—our walks are
alone by ourselves; and our lives have
dwindled into a simpering insipidity truly
deplorable. Our Beaux are as much a
fraid of us as of a sheriff or constable, and
run away when they see us, as if we had
a warrant to apprehend them, in our pocket.
In short, there has not been, nor is there
likely to be, a marriage in our town,
so long as our Beaux have the fear of the
constable before their eyes, if they only
look aside, or pay any ordinary attention
to the young girls.—We wish you would
write something to prove what is most un-
doubtedly the truth, that a woman who
goes to law with a man for not Marrying
her, must be "on her last legs," as we say
in Canton. Your disconsolate readers,
TABITHA TRING,
HULDAH PEABODY,
PATIENCE PERFORCE,
EXPECT DOOLITTLE,
LIVE IN HOPE DAILY.

P. S.—If you have any Apes in the Dis-
trict, please send us some; we shall want
them soon—if no Apes, Dandies will do.

—00000—

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

On the Doctrine of Electrical Influence,
in the Atmosphere, as a Preventive of
YELLOW FEVER.

Having learned, from various sources,
that the doctrine of Electrical Influence,
which has been founded on the fact that
the most powerful agent for preventing the
Yellow Fever is the ELECTRICAL FLUID (light-
ning with thunders) as advanced by me in
the year 1817, and which has been since
published in a volume of Essays, has ex-
cited considerable interest among the
learned; and that, unfortunately, from a
misaken conception of the principles upon
which the doctrine has been founded, there
are some who hold the correctness of that
doctrine upon the salutary occurrence of
thunder and lightning, without attending
to the general features of the system; and
hence take the improper position, "That
if, in any year there should be much thun-
der and lightning, and there shall exist at

the same time, an Epidemic Yellow Fever,
that then both me and my doctrine of El-
ectrical Influence must fall to the ground."
Without wasting time to prove that this
position is unwarranted from any remarks
in my essays, and that it is assumed upon
principles wholly unphilosophical and incor-
rect, I will proceed to the principles of the
doctrine itself, and the natural and proper
inferences to be deduced from those prin-
ciples.

The inferences to be drawn from this
doctrine are—

1st. That an *Electrical Equilibrium* is es-
sential to the prevention of Yellow Fever.

2d. That thunder and lightning is one
among the efforts of nature to restore the
equilibrium when it is impaired; and that,
hence, the *Electric Fluid* is the great agent
for preventing the Yellow Fever, &c.

3d. That the Yellow Fever is caused by
a *specific gaseous poison*, or compound infec-
tion, originating from the union of *septon*
and *axosis*, or the effluvia of putrid vegeta-
ble and animal substances; that, although
these *gases* are always present in the at-
mosphere of cities, especially in and near
the tropics, they are not capable of exert-
ing their deleterious influence, during the
existence of an *Electrical equilibrium*; nor
until the equilibrium is impaired by Ex-
cessive Moisture, or moisture combined
with heat, that then, and then only, they
are capable of producing Fevers of high
grade, and among them Yellow Fever.

4th. That, although there may be much
thunder and lightning, if there happen, at
the same time, to exist much moisture, or
moisture and heat combined—that is, if, along
with the thunder and lightning, there are
copious rains or showers of rain, it cannot
be new to men of science, that the *Electric*
Fluid is conducted from the atmosphere to
the earth by the rain, which is a powerful
conductor of Electricity, and the influence
of the fluid is, from this circum-
stances, only momentary; since, with-
standing the occurrence of repeated
convulsions of thunder and lightning, the
excessive rain, by its conducting property,
prevents the restoration of an *Electrical*
Equilibrium, on which depends the health
of the atmosphere.

To explain this still further, we have only
to consider the action of two contending
bodies—thus:

The *Electric Fluid*, when in equilibrium in
the atmosphere, is the powerful agent of
nature for preventing Epidemic Fevers of
the *Typhus* kind, and for supporting the
health of all nature.

The atmospheric cause of these Epi-
demics has been shown to be a *specific*
gaseous poison, that always exists in cities,
particularly those in and near the tropics.
These *gases* would excite Fevers of an at-
most perpetual duration, if it were not for
the quantity of Electricity in the air. But
whenever there exists a cause capable of
impairing the equilibrium, and thus pro-
ducing a deficient Electricity in the atmo-
sphere, this cause, added to the foregoing,
gives an advantage to the *gaseous poison*;
which is now capable of exerting its dele-
terious influence to that degree which is
productive of Yellow Fever. The most pow-
erful antagonist to an *Electrical Equilibrium*
is *Moisture*; & I request that it be borne
in mind, that in those years in which there
is an *Electrical Equilibrium*, there does
not, nor cannot exist, an Epidemic Yellow
Fever. But in those years that are *exces-
sively wet*, as there does not, nor cannot
exist an *Electrical Equilibrium*, notwith-
standing there may have been much thun-
der and lightning, Yellow Fever may and
does prevail as an Epidemic.

Whenever more than ordinary exertions
are required to collect fluid from an *Electri-
cal machine*, we may be certain that
there is a deficient Electricity in the at-
mosphere; and the continuance of this de-
ficiency to the summer and fall months is
strongly indicative of the occurrence of
Yellow Fever.

And, at whatever period of the season,
the *Electric Equilibrium* is restored, by
thunder and lightning, the declension of the
Fever is the almost immediate conse-
quence; and thus the doctrine of *Electri-
cal Influence*, as advanced in my Essays,
is supported by Facts that have invariably
occurred, ever since the first records of the
country; and the foregoing inferences are
fairly to be deduced from the doctrine as
explained in the Essays, to the attentive
parusal of which the reader is respectfully
invited and referred.

J. L. E. W. SHECUT.

June 6, 1823.

From the Dumfries and Galloway Courier.

CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

We have received from a gentleman at
Berlin, the following important statement
of the mode of cure practised in the Uk-
tains for the bite of a mad dog. It is
translated from the Berlin State Gazette,
(No. 30.) of the 14th of February, 1822,
and does certainly seem entitled to the full-
est consideration of all medical practition-
ers. That the knowledge of this remedy
may be extensively known, and conse-
quently put to the test of farther expe-

rience, we hope it will be copied into every
Journal throughout the country.

"When Mr. Marochetti, an operator in
the Hospital of Moscow, was in the Uk-
tains in 1813, in one day 15 persons were
applied to him for cure, having been bitten
by a mad dog. While he was preparing
the remedies, a deputation of old men
made its appearance to request him to al-
low a peasant to treat them—a man who
for some years past, enjoyed a great repu-
tation for his cures of hydrophobia, and of
whose success Mr. Marochetti had already
heard much. He consented to their re-
quest, under these conditions, 1st, that Mr.
Marochetti, should be present at every
thing done by the peasant, 2dly, in or-
der that he might be fully convinced that
the dog was really mad, he, Mr. Marochetti,
should select one of the patients, who
should only be treated according to the
medical course usually held in estimation.
A girl of 6 years old was chosen for this
purpose.

"The peasant gave to his 14 patients a
strong decoction of the "Summit," and
"Fl. Genista lutea tinctoria" (about a
pound and a half daily,) and examined
twice a day under the tongues, where, as
he stated, small knots, containing the po-
ison of the madness, must form themselves.
As soon as these small knots actually ap-
peared, and which Mr. Marochetti him-
self saw, they were opened, and cauterized
with a red hot needle; after which the pa-
tient gargled with the decoction of the
"Genista." The result of this treatment
was, that all the fourteen, (of whom only
two, the last bitten, did not show these
knots) were dismissed, cured at the end of
six weeks, during which time they drank
this decoction. But the little girl, who had
been treated according to the usual me-
thods, was seized with hydrophobic sym-
ptoms on the seventh day, and was dead
eight hours after they first took place.
The persons dismissed as cured, were seen
three years afterwards by Mr. Marochetti,
and they were all sound and well.

"Five years after the circumstance, (in
1818,) Mr. Marochetti had a new opportu-
nity in Podolia of confirming this impor-
tant discovery. The treatment of twenty
six persons, who had there been bitten by
a mad dog, was confined to him; nine were
men, eleven women and six children. He
gave them at once a decoction of the
"Genista," and a diligent examination of
their tongues gave the following result—
five men, all the women, and three chil-
dren, had the small knots, already men-
tioned, those bitten worse, on the 3d day,
others on the 5th, 7th and 8th, and one
woman, who had been bitten but very im-
perfectly on the leg only, on the 21st day.
The other seven also who showed no small
knots, drank the "decoction genistae" six
weeks, and all the patients were cured.

"In consequence of the observation, Mr.
Marochetti believes the hydrophobic poison,
after remaining a short time in the wound,
fixes itself for a certain time under the
tongue, at the opening of the ducts of the
"gland, submaxillary" which are at each
side of the tongue string, and there fix
themselves those small knots in which one
may feel with a probe a fluctuating fluid, which
is that hydrophobic poison. The usual
time of their appearance seems to be be-
tween the 3d and 6th day after the bite,
and if they are not opened within the first
24 hours after their formation, the poison
is reabsorbed into the body, and the patient
is lost beyond the power of cure. For this
reason, Mr. Marochetti recommends that
such patients should be immediately ex-
amined under the tongue, which should
be continued for six weeks, during which
time they should take daily 1 l. 3 pound
of the "decoct. genistae" (or four times a
day the powder, 1 drachm pro dose) If
the knots do not appear in this time, no
madness is to be apprehended; but as soon
as they show themselves, they should be
opened with a lancet, then cauterized, and
the patient should gargle assiduously with
the "decoct."

"We hasten to communicate to our
readers this important discovery, which we
borrow from the "Petersburg Miscellane-
ous Treatise on the Realm of Medical
Science, for 1821," which certainly de-
serves the full attention of all medical prac-
titioners; and which, if confirmed by ex-
perience, may have the most beneficial re-
sults."

TERMS.

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